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ABSTRACT

As part of a broader effort to increase communication between the social work practitioner and the field of the behavioral sciences, this guide provides a review of the most specialized information resources relevant to wide-ranging interests in the field of social work. The main body of the paper describes primarily institutional resources, with complete information on type of service provided, cost, eligible users, address, etc. Access to 38 additional resources both institutional and published, is provided in an appendix. (JLB)

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INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SOCIAL WORK

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INFORMATION RESOURCES AND SOCIAL WORK

Information is the life blood of the helping professions. Information received from clients interactive with information sent to clients is the essence of any psycho-social therapy. Information received from the behavioral sciences (theory and research) interactive with practice problem experiences shared with scientists is the essence of a viable knowledge base for practitioners. Both sets of double information flows must be maintained in order that the helping professions may in fact help. It is, therefore, disheartening to observe that major emphasis in social work education and practice is given to the information exchange with clients, with very little exposure to the broad field of the behavioral sciences, and even less contribution flowing from practitioner to scientist (cf. Rosenblatt, 1968).

In view of these facts, the Graduate School of Social Service of Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis established a Center for Social Work/Social Science Interchange. The first major project of this Center is to develop an information storage and retrieval unit in which behavioral science research will be selected, intensively abstracted, and then disseminated for use by social work practitioners and others. In order to carry out this mission, the Center undertook a survey of existing information resources which are relevant to social work. This paper is a first report of that survey which will be up-dated periodically.

Identifying information can be likened unto the use of nets of decreasing gauge. The largest gauge net utilizes standard library tools: reference books, handbooks reviewing the literature, guides to periodic literature, and the like. Of finer gauge are the professional sources, such as ABSTRACTS FOR SOCIAL WORKERS, annual and long-term reviews of journals (such as the 40 year index of articles published in the SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW, March 1968), and textbooks. A third grade of fineness comes from specialized abstracts for

particular fields of practice, such as CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS. The finest of all, that is, the most specialized information resource is that which provides information based on a profile of the user's needs or requests. Because of the recency of these refined, often computerized, sources of information, greatest attention will be given to these in this paper.

Surprisingly, there is no central location to which one might go for information about all of these information resources. Local librarians readily provide guides to standard tools as part of the educational process. Professional education should indicate the availability of the second level of information sources. Special efforts, such as A SOCIAL WORKER'S GUIDE TO ABSTRACTS PUBLICATIONS (Reid, 1968),* COORDINATE INDEX REFERENCE GUIDE TO COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH (Golann, 1969),* or COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY: A REFERENCE GUIDE (Harvard Medical School and Psychiatric Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1962),* direct the diligent to particular fields, but as yet there exists no comprehensive review of the most specialized information resources available for social work practitioners. This paper is an effort towards that goal.

This paper is in no sense exhaustive, and the author would appreciate being informed of other information resources as well as of corrections in the ones presented.

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* A brief listing of the information resources described in these publications is appended to this paper. Users are directed to these guides for additional information.

In order to make this information resources review comparable among the several information centers cited, a standard set of questions was developed and correspondence initiated with each information center:*

I. One group of questions concerned the scope of coverage and various procedural matters--eligible users, charge, request form, address, and so forth.

II. A second group of questions investigated the abstracting process and the indexing systems insofar as this information would aid the user in framing his questions more effectively to the information source.

III. A third set of questions covered dissemination matters--types of dissemination, processing time, relationship to primary source, and the like.

IV. Usually an illustration of the information given by an information center is provided, as well as some discussion of special features and limitations of the information system.

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* The advice received from cooperating organizations is most helpful and appreciated, but the faults in interpretation are my own.

This survey of information resources of relevance to social work points up several problems. First, the major emphasis in most information resources is on the retrieval of bibliographic citations and only secondarily on the description of the materials. This means that there is rarely any specification of the type of research design, or any systematic description of the subjects involved, the theoretical orientation employed, etc. This further implies that there is little interest in "immediate consumership" of research, that is, of such translation from the research document that practitioners, students, scholars, and decision-makers can begin to utilize the findings without having to go back to the original materials to see what was said. In addition, there is little interest in systematic evaluation of the efficiency of delivery of information or of the effectiveness in terms of outcome based on the use of the information. Yet, in the libraries of the future (Licklider, 1965) in which delivery of information, as distinguished from the handling of documents, will be the essential problem, these several problems raised will be among the chief concerns.

There are, of course, great costs and risks for attempting such an intensive abstracting service, aimed at immediate consumership and combined with systematic evaluation. The need for such an interactive research-oriented information system seems to be very great. It is hoped that by the time that this survey is up-dated, it will be possible to add the Center for Social Work/Social Science Interchange to this list of information resources as an attempt to deal directly and systematically with communication between user and data bank.

References

1. Stuart Golann. COORDINATE INDEX REFERENCE GUIDE TO COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH. Behavioral Publications, 1969.

2. Harvard Medical School and Psychiatric Service, Massachusetts General Hospital. COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY: A REFERENCE GUIDE. Harvard University Press, 1962.

3. J. C. R. Licklider. LIBRARIES OF THE FUTURE. M.I.T. Press, 1965.

4. William J. Reid. A SOCIAL WORKER'S GUIDE TO ABSTRACTS PUBLICATIONS. National Association of Social Workers, 1968.

5. Aaron Rosenblatt, "The Practitioner's Use and Evaluation of Research." SOCIAL WORK, Vol. 13, #1, 1968.

Cooperative Information Center for Hospital Management Studies*

The Cooperative Information Center for Hospital Management Studies contains information on the management and planning of hospitals and related health-care facilities, both published and unpublished materials and those with limited or regional distribution. This specialized service is open to all; social workers should note the Social Service Sections of the Abstracts and related topics. Annual subscriptions (of $25.00) contain 3 quarterly issues and a fourth cumulative issue in which staff abstractors sign the descriptive abstracts which include bibliographic citation as well as availability information. For example:

PS 3009 6pp.b.d.,8/67

Pugh, Thomas; MacMahon, Brian
MEASUREMENT OF DISCONTINUITY OF PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT CARE
Public Health Reports, Vol. 82, No. 6, June, 1967, pp. 533-538
Available from original publisher

Report of data derived from 7,982 patients 15 years or more of age admitted to 29 Massachusetts mental hospitals during year October 1958 - September 1959. Measurements made of rate at which persons admitted had a second inpatient experience in another psychiatric facility. Further analysis was confined to those who had another admission. Data tabulated by diagnosis category and private or public hospital. Change of patients from private to public hospitals exceeded movement in opposite direction. (L.E.W.)

Materials are classified by hospital department categories and other pertinent headings. Users can purchase Xerox or microfilm of any item mentioned in the Abstracts from University Microfilms, Inc. (300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan) or from the source listed with the abstract.

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* 220 East Huron Street, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108.

Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)*

ERIC is a national information system for acquiring, abstracting, and disseminating educational research reports and related materials. ERIC can be used by anyone interested in the field of education and related disciplines. In addition to "Central ERIC," ERIC consists of a national decentralized network of 19 clearinghouses. Each clearinghouse focuses on a specific topic or field of education: Adult Education, Syracuse University; Counseling and Personnel Services, University of Michigan; Urban Disadvantaged, Columbia University; Early Childhood Education, University of Illinois; Educational Administration, University of Oregon; Educational Facilities, University of Wisconsin; Educational Media and Technology, Stanford University; Exceptional Children, the Council for Exceptional Children; Higher Education, George Washington University; Junior Colleges, University of California at Los Angeles; Library and Information Sciences, University of Minnesota; Linguistics, Center for Applied Linguistics; Reading, Indiana University; Rural Education and Small Schools, New Mexico State University; Science Education, Ohio State University; Teacher Education, American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education; Teaching of English, National Council of Teachers of English; Teaching of Foreign Languages, Modern Language Association of America; and Vocational and Technical Education, Ohio State University. ERIC covers most literature in education since 1965 with selective coverage prior to this date. In addition to the preparation of ERIC indexes, the ERIC clearinghouses also produce and distribute newsletters, bibliographies and interpretative state-of-the-art papers in their fields of coverage. These specialized clearinghouse products are distributed first to a limited number of specialists in the field and then are made available to the general public through the ERIC Document Reproduction Service.

Documents and journal articles are acquired, screened, indexed and abstracted (or annotated as in the case of journal articles) by subject experts in each of the 19 subject orientated clearinghouses. All indexing conforms to the structured compilations of educational terms in the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors and supplements. Each clearinghouse is responsible for collecting documents within its scope of interests. Documents are reviewed by subject specialists for quality and significance to education, and those selected are assigned retrieval terms established by the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors. Résumés of documents (i.e., abstracts, retrieval terms and bibliographic information) from the clearinghouses are centrally processed and merged, and incorporated in monthly issues of Research in Education. The ERIC Document Reproduction Service sells the full text of documents cited in Research in Education at nominal cost /microfiche, $.25 each; hard copy, $.05 per page, delivery time about 5 days/. The professional staff of each clearinghouse, in addition, develop bibliographies and interpretative state-of-the-art papers on special topics.

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* Central ERIC, U.S. Office of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20202

Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) - Continued

Information is presented in Research in Education as a document résumé, by author, institution, and by accession number - each being an avenue through which information can be found. For example, ERIC Accession Number 029 442 presents the final report of a study by L. O. Walder and others, of the Institute for Behavioral Research, Silver Springs, Maryland on "Teaching Parents and Others Principles of Behavioral Control for Modifying the Behavior of Children." This report of 227 pages, sponsored by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, costs $1.00 in microfiche or $11.45 in hard copy form. Several of the 19 descriptors (or subject terms which characterize substantive content) are "Behavior Change, Behavior Problem, Exceptional Child Research, Family Problems, Parent-Child Relationship, and Program Evaluation." Additional identifying terms not found in the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors would also have been used. An informative abstract is also given:

> A program to teach behavioral analysis principle and applications to parents and other caretakers of disturbing children (normal, retarded, neurotic, psychotic, and others) was developed while serving 50 families. A 9-family study was then done comparing three 12-week treatments (minimum contact 1, nonoperant 1, and operant 1) in terms of therapeutic process and outcome. A second 12-week treatment period 3 weeks after the first was designed, in part, to offer operant 2 to the six families who had not received operant in treatment period 1. Three measurement periods occurred: one before treatment 1, one after treatment 1, and another after treatment 2. Process data were collected during all treatment periods; and outcome data, based on objective ratings of videotapes of parent-child interactions and parents' psychological test performances, were collected during all measurement periods. Children in all groups improved in general behavior categories and in specific-to-each-family categories. Operant groups seemed better, but there were not enough cases for statistical significance. The psychological tests of the six operant-only parent pairs improved more than did the three nonoperant-then-operant parent pairs. Recommendations for further research and applications are presented.

Information Center of the National Conference on Social Welfare*

The Information Center of the National Conference on Social Welfare at present contains only National Conference publications, from 1874 to 1968, as well as selected unpublished manuscripts abstracted in the SCAN section of Conference Bulletins. (Additional abstracting and thesaurus planning are in progress.) Members and non-members of the Conference are eligible to use all information sources, but members have a 50% discount. Charges are listed in current Publication Lists and current Selected Bibliography Lists. "Special searches" are made, at the cost of $30.00 for non-members. These special searches are not only tailored to a particular request, but also indicate nearby libraries where these materials may be located.

The KWIC (Key Word in Context) Index is used for NCSW publications. This involves an abstracting method of assigning basic subject headings ("Descriptors") and basic subject areas ("Categories") to each article, with the addition of words or phrases in the author's language ("uniterms"). Special searches would be expedited if the requester could use the NCSW prepared list of 50 Descriptors and Categories.

Dissemination takes the form of bibliographies which include complete abstracts for each reference cited and are furnished in bound booklet form. Unpublished manuscripts are reproduced by Xerox. Immediate response is given to bibliographies and unpublished manuscripts, while special searches may take up to three months depending on staff time.

Illustrating an item from a selected bibliography on community organization for mental health is the following, a computer printout:

FERGUSON, VS
FIFTY YEARS OF SOCIAL WORK

300-06002-950 NCSW PROCEEDINGS,
V. 77, P. VII-XIII 50
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, NEW YORK, 1950
36 PSYCHIATRIC & PSYCHOLOGICAL X-PSYCHIATRY
41 SOCIAL POLICY & ACTION X-PROFESSIONALIZATION, SPECIALIZATION
08 COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION X-CHANGING CONCEPT
18 GOVERNMENTAL X-PUBLIC WELFARE
37 REHABILITATIVE & MULTIPLE SERVICES X-PUBLIC WELFARE
47 VOLUNTARY AGENCY X-PRIVATE AGENCIES
21 HISTORIC X-SOCIAL WELFARE HISTORY
52 KNOWLEDGE

This item contains bibliographic citation (in code) and the descriptor categories discussed in the article. Also included in bibliographic printouts is a full list of the descriptor categories and a regional guide to where NCSW printed publications are available.

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* National Conference on Social Welfare, Information Center
22 West Gay Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

MEDLARS*

MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) is a vast information resource of the National Library of Medicine involving the biomedical literature. 230,000 articles are indexed annually from 2,300 biomedical periodicals (with 45% of these articles in languages other than English). Members of the health professions and other research persons are eligible to use this free service which generates a bibliography according to the request of a user. Requests must be submitted on MEDLARS Search Request forms (NIM-1393-1) available at local medical libraries or from the National Library of Medicine. Users are asked to complete an evaluation form on the bibliography received, in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the system.

Indexers assign subject descriptors (averaging 8 per article) to each article. A controlled vocabulary system is used for indexing; users should see Part 2 of the January INDEX MEDICUS for revised medical subject headings. Knowledge of the Medical Subject Headings (MESH) terminology will greatly assist a user in preparing a request. The computer storage system is then searched for requested subject descriptors and the bibliography is printed out either on computer printout sheets or 3 by 5 cards. Processing time is estimated as 15 working days; more time is required for unusual problems.

As an illustration of the type of information supplied by MEDLARS, consider the following:

Farberow, N. L., Shneidman, E. S., Litman, R.E., et al.
"Suicide Prevention Around the Clock,"
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY, 36, 551-8,
April 1966.
Adult, California, Community Health Service,
Female, Human, Male, *Mental Health Services,
*Social Service, Psychiatric, *Suicide
(where * means that the citation is printed in
INDEX MEDICUS under these headings)

The index terms which accompany the citation serve as an aid in determining the content of the article; it functions as a "telegraphic abstract." No articles prior to 1963 are in MEDLARS; local libraries and resources should be tried first where possible. Reprints of recent articles should be obtained directly from authors, but it is possible to loan these from the National Library of Medicine.

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* MEDLARS, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014; regional MEDLARS stations at the following universities: California (at Los Angeles), Colorado, Alabama, Michigan, Harvard, Ohio State, Texas, Washington, and John Crerar Library in Chicago.

Minnesota Family Study Center*

The Minnesota Family Study Center has undertaken the enormous task of developing the Inventory of Published Research in Marriage and Family Behavior, an inventory listing every research item since 1900 in which some manifestation of marriage or the family figured. "Research" is broadly defined to include reports of empirical data or case histories. In addition, there are other aspects of the inventory: some theoretically-oriented items whose empirical documentation is limited to illustrative material, and some impressionistic articles on subjects little studied. Unpublished materials and non-research oriented materials are not covered.

The use of the services of the Family Study Center is open to interested scholars in all disciplines; no charge is made to scholars who are doing financially non-supported research. Individually prepared bibliographies in type script are provided, usually within two weeks of making the request. The request format is given below:

I should like bibliographic information in the following area:
(Be specific as possible.)_____

_____

The information is for:___subsidized research (specify funding agency)_____

Years_____ ___non-subsidized research

Language_____ ___Ph. D. thesis

___other (please specify) _____

_____

I agree to acknowledge the Inventory's assistance in any paper in which I use the supplied information. I also agree to send the Inventory two copies of any such papers.

_____ _____

Date Signature and Position
Address

Attention should be called to two related publications:

Aldous, J. and R. Hill. International Bibliography of Research in Marriage and the Family, 1900-1964.

Straus, M. A., Family Measurement Techniques: Abstracts of Published Instruments, 1935-1965.

* 1014 Social Science Tower, University of Minnesota 55455

National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information*

The entire spectrum of mental health is the domain covered by the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information in cooperation with other information centers. Approximately 75,000 documents have been abstracted and their information indexed. This service is open to all at no charge and with no special request form. The literature from 1962 to date is covered, except in certain areas.

The Clearinghouse also publishes a number of other important information documents: Bulletin of Suicidology, Drug Dependence, Mental Health Digest, Bulletin of Schizophrenia, Crime and Delinquency Abstracts, and Psychopharmacology Abstracts.

The Bulletin of Suicidology contains long articles on relevant topics, such as the "Classifications of Suicidal Phenomena" by Edwin Shneidman, and "Sigmund Freud on Suicide" by Robert Litman (July 1968), as well as bibliography and abstracts on suicidology, for example:

> Tuckman, Jacob, and Youngman, William F.
> Suicide and Criminality. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 10(1): 104-107, 1965.
>
> A study of the relationship between suicide and mental illness which used reports of suicide deaths for 1961 from the office of the Medical Examiner of Philadelphia, helped furnish data on the criminal behavior of suicides. A nonsuicidal control group was also studied for comparative purposes. Comparing the two samples with respect to four aspects of criminal behavior, no significant differences were found for any of the four measures - police record, number of arrests, seriousness of the charges, and severity of the sentence.

The Mental Health Digest is a monthly publication designed to reflect the whole spectrum of mental health by sampling subject matter via condensations of journal articles and other pertinent materials. For example, there appeared a brief condensation (Mental Health Digest, Volume 1, #1, January 1969) of a long article by Marvin Scott and Stanford Lyman, "Accounts," from the American Sociological Review, February 1968, Volume 33, #1, pp. 46-62, in which the central points and illustrations are extracted for digest form.

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* Office of Communications
National Institute of Mental Health, 5454 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20203.
Address for computer searches: Technical Information Section, National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, National Institute of Mental Health, 5454 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.

National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information (continued)

Crime and Delinquency Abstracts contains abstracts of current published scientific and professional literature and of current ongoing research projects. It is available gratis only to individuals actively working in the field of crime and delinquency. Illustration of abstracts (Volume 5, #6).

0100048691999
MacFaden, William E. Two Landmark Cases. Youth Authority Quarterly, 20(2):3-9, 1967.

The Supreme Court's decisions on the Kent and Gault Cases, involving due process and fair treatment in juvenile court proceedings, are interpreted as ultimatums to all juvenile courts, stating that if they are engaged in any type of proceeding whereby they can restrict or control the freedom of a juvenile, they shall do so as courts and not as social agencies up to and including the adjudication process. The juvenile offender is entitled to his constitutional rights and a court or agency handling him must conduct all proceedings in accordance with due process until the court has acquired the right to engage the corrective reformatory or the rehabilitative features of the juvenile system.

Family Court Division
Los Angeles Superior Court
Los Angeles, California

National Council on Crime and Delinquency*

The Information Center of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency contains the largest comprehensive collection of its kind in the United States on prevention, control, and treatment of crime and juvenile delinquency. Its holdings include 6,000 books, 30,000 items in a vertical file (most in English), and 17,000 abstracts indexed for mechanical retrieval. These materials are open to all, except high school and undergraduate students, with fees charged according to the nature of the literature search and the amount of staff time involved. Inquirers are notified in advance of the fees which range from $10 to $100, with $30 being average. No formal request form is necessary, although explicit requests are advisable.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency uses the Termatrex retrieval system. Key words (averaging 10 per article) are entered in individual Termatrex cards in which the coincident punched holes visible as light dots represent documents on the several key words sought. No knowledge is required of this indexing system by the user.

A substantive reply typically includes abstracts, descriptions of new programs and current projects, and bibliographic references. Position papers on topics of general interest are issued from time to time. As illustration of the information supplied by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, a review of the literature on urban disorders was produced with 17 pages of text and 6 pages of references broken down into relevant categories under the general heading of urban disorders.

The Information Center processes simple inquiries quickly, while more complex ones are assigned to Information Analysts. The lending policies of the library attached to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency are liberal, but certain documents do not circulate. Termatrex indexing does not extend past 1963. Also associated with this organization is the Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Selected Highlights of Crime and Delinquency Literature; and Information Review on Crime and Delinquency.

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* National Council on Crime and Delinquency
44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010

National Referral Center for Science and Technology*

The National Referral Center for Science and Technology provides names and addresses of resource people, not references to books or articles, or information therefrom. This special service is free of charge and is available to anyone. The assumption underlying this Center is that the requester has searched for information about the topic as far as local library services are available and now is in need of the advice of experts. The request will be answered in a short time by letter, although the requester is on his own to contact the resource referral. The National Referral Center continually evaluates its service by follow-up letters about 3 months after a request is made.

For example, a university administrator requested "Sources of information on the communicative effect of theatrical performance on younger audiences." The reply directed him to: (1) American Educational Theater Association, (2) Association for Childhood Education International, (3) Society for Research in Child Development, (4) Human Relations Area Files, (5) Social Sciences and Humanities Index, and (6) Education Index.

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* Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540

Poverty and Human Resources*

Poverty and Human Resources is an abstract which covers the broad areas of poverty and manpower. Information is presented on action programs, legislative and community developments, policy trends and research. Characteristics and conditions are included, as well as approaches and remedies to the problems of the disadvantaged. For example:

0241 Miller, Walter B., LOWER CLASS CULTURE AS A GENERATING MILIEU OF GANG DELINQUENCY, Gang Delinquency and Delinquent Subcultures, James F. Short, Jr., editor, New York, Harper & Row, Publishers, 1968, pp. 135-156.

GANGS. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Focusing on one kind of delinquency - law-violating acts committed by members of adolescent street-corner groups in lower-class communities - Miller shows that the dominant motivation underlying these acts is an attempt by the actor to adhere to behavioral standards defined by the community and evaluated by him rather than by a member of another cultural system. The lower-class way of life is characterized by a set of focal concerns - areas which command widespread and persistent attention and a high degree of emotional involvement. Six major concerns of lower-class culture are discussed: (1) trouble; (2) toughness; (3) smartness; (4) excitement; (5) fate; and (6) autonomy.

The delinquent gang is a subtype of the adolescent street-corner group. Focal concerns of the male adolescent are those of the cultural milieu -belonging and status. These are achieved via the six focal concerns previously cited. The dominant motivational component of this type of delinquency is a positive effort to achieve what is valued in the cultural tradition; characterizing this behavior as negativistic, malicious, or rebellious is the result of taking middle-class culture as an implicit point of reference.

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* Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, The University of Michigan-Wayne State University, P.O. Box 1567, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106. Formerly titled Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts.

Poverty and Human Resources (continued)

The abstracts are open to all; annual subscription for faculty is $10.00 ($8.50 for students). The abstracts appear 6 times a year in a soft cover journal.

The short descriptive abstracts have key words indicated. These key words, selected by the staff, are designed to point out the most significant ideas contained in the article. These key words become part of an over-expanding thesaurus of poverty-related terms. In addition, the journal issues contain in-depth articles analyzing new trends in key areas as well as up to date federal information in this rapidly changing area.

Poverty and Human Resources Abstracts was first published in 1966, and hence material appearing before 1964 is limited. The Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations also publishes a series of research monographs called Policy Papers in Human Resources and Industrial Relations.

Regional Rehabilitation Research Institute* (RRRI)

The Regional Rehabilitation Research Institute is one of seven research centers sponsored by universities and The Social and Rehabilitation Service. It has produced a number of reports available to anyone at the cost of $.18 postage per volume.

> Selected Rehabilitation Counseling Literature: A KWIC - Keyword in Context - Index covers a substantial portion of the literature relevant to rehabilitation published in the last eight years. Although not meant to be exhaustive, it is concerned with rehabilitation counseling, general counseling, placement, supervision, performance evaluation, information retrieval, personnel psychology, testing, psychological aspects of disability, descriptions of disability groups, mental retardation and sheltered workshops.
>
> Several other KWIC Indexes are in preparation. Research and Demonstration Projects: A Bibliography - 1968 provides an index and listing of about 900 final reports and over 1,500 published articles /from the over 1,400 grants that have been approved by the Social and Rehabilitation Service - including the former VRA (Vocational Rehabilitation Administration) and the OVR (Office of Vocational Rehabilitation)./
>
> A third index, The Decision Makers Guide: to applied planning, performance, evaluation, data processing and analysis techniques, will focus on such topics as personnel utilization, supervision, and decision-making, etc. from major journals in the management field for the period 1964-67. It contains 1,040 documents with 100 word abstracts.

The format of these reports is the key word in context which shows each article as a one line entry. /The key word is centrally located on the line, with the rest of the title shifted accordingly. The user locates articles by finding the key words relevant to his purpose, and reading the title sentences surrounding these key words which clarify the context of the key word. For example:

> (Center for the Mentally Retarded. = An Occupational
> (luation of the Mentally Retarded. = Psychological Era
> (ate Institution for the Retarded. = + Workshop in 2 St

where Retarded is key word, and the rest of the shifted sentence supplies the context about the Retarded./

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* College of Health Related Professions, University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Research and Demonstration BRIEF*

BRIEF (Bring Research Into Effective Focus) is not an information center as such, but rather is a vehicle through which the Research Utilization Branch of the Social and Rehabilitation Service highlights usable results from a selected number of their funded project reports. These one page summaries present findings and implications in a succinct and readable way to such user groups as practitioners and administrators. There is no charge for BRIEF and persons may request being put on the mailing list.

Authors abstract their own research reports as part of grant requirements, but staff persons prepare the actual printed statement. There is no indexing system, and requests should be made in terms of the title of a project, the volume, number and dates, and the RD Number of the project on which the BRIEF is based. An Annotated Listing of all Social and Rehabilitation Service research projects is available, along with a Bibliography of reports and articles resulting from these projects. A footnote at the end of the BRIEF directs the reader to the grantee for a copy of the original document.

For example, the BRIEF of November 15, 1967 (Vol. I, #5), "Dependency and Its Implications for Rehabilitation" (RD-1310, 1967) reviews the monograph (of the same title) by the New England Rehabilitation Research Institute, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, George J. Golden, Ph.D., Project Director. In the space of one printed page, the contents of this monograph are summarized, and more than a dozen implications for use are described, such as the following summary implication:

> The well-rounded counselor will take a balanced view of dependency, recognizing that (1) without it no treatment relationship would be possible; (2) dependency, which is pathological if concentrated on one person or situation, may be quite functional if spread among many relationships; and (3) where a disabled person is realistically dependent, it may be therapeutic to emphasize the larger interdependence of us all, and so make clear to the client he need not feel guilty or worthless.

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* Research Utilization Branch
Division of Research and Demonstration Grants
Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Training
Social and Rehabilitation Service
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Science Information Exchange*

The Science Information Exchange houses summaries of works in progress of government and private agency supported research. The scope of these holdings varies with the times, but this is one of the few places in which one can learn about research before the publication time lag problem. Any investigator may request information; the fee schedule varies greatly with the type, amount, and effort involved in the search request. For instance, selective dissemination is possible, with quarterly mailings of research notices based on a profile of the requester's interests. The cost is $60.00 for the initial mailing, and $30.00 per quarter thereafter. Requesters should clarify the details of fees with the Science Information Exchange.

Abstracts are in the form of brief narrative statements in 200 words or less, together with information with which the requester can contact the researchers for further information. There is no specific outline which these abstracts have to follow. Requests are accepted by letter or telephone, and information is returned by computer printout or a hard copy of the summary written by the investigator. Normally requests are handled within an average of 7 working days.

As an illustration, the summary of proposed work, "Home Aide Service and the Aged: A Controlled Study," directed by Margaret Blenkner, D.S.W., of the Benjamin Rose Institute of Cleveland, Ohio, is presented:

> A four year study in which a defined aged population (viz., dischargees from a geriatric rehabilitation hospital) will be randomly divided into experimental and control groups, the experimental group being eligible for home aide service and the controls not for a period of two years. Several new hypotheses will be tested in order to determine whether the fate of the participants is positively and significantly changed by providing them with home aide service. Fate refers to survival (measured in terms of mortality and longevity), life satisfaction (measured in terms of a contentment scale), and institutionalization (measured in terms of relocation to an institution from a non-institutional place of abode). Aged persons eligible for participation in the study are defined in terms of the following criteria: (a) must be 60 years of age or older; (b) must <u>not</u> absolutely require intensive nursing or custodial care; (c) must have a non-institutional place of abode. Home aide service is briefly defined as those personal care and management functions normally performed by an individual himself, or by a family member, and in which the major concern is daily maintenance, comfort, and support.

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* Science Information Exchange
Room 209, 1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Social Welfare History Archives Center*

The Social Welfare History Archives Center collects records and documents of national associations in the social service and welfare fields, personal papers of their leaders, and photographs. This center is open to qualified researchers for on-site use only, and is limited primarily to twentieth century United States. Persons interested are invited to correspond with the center in order to take advantage of its wealth of primary source materials.

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* University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

The Helping Person in the Group: A Key Word-in-Context Index of Relevant Journal Articles*

An important addition to the effective retrieval of relevant information in group work has appeared in a Key-Word-in-Context Index - The Helping Person in the Group, produced biennially by the School of Social Work, Syracuse University. The two volumes to date total over 1,500 entries of the 1965-1968 literature, from over 200 journals. Volume 1 costs $2.00 and Volume 2, $4.00, reflecting the growth in coverage.

The scope of these Indexes include any profession which uses the group mode. Fourteen general content categories are used, along with Key Words from the title. Each Key Word contained within the title reappears as a separate cross-referenced term in the Index. For example, an article by M. Farrar and N. Ferrari, "Casework and Group Work in a Home for the Aged," Social Work, April 1960, is presented in alphabetical order of the Key term in capital letters, as:

R the aged.=	CASEWORK and group work in a home fo	FARRAM-60-CGW
Casework and	GROUP WORK in a home for the aged.=	FARRAM-60-CGW
work and group work in a	HOME FOR THE AGED.= casw	FARRAM-60-CGW

Each entry has the same identification number by which a user wanting information on any or all of the 3 Key Words in this title can locate the bibliographic citation. An author index is provided as well as the Key Word and bibliographic reference lists.

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* edited by Max Casper, Syracuse University, School of Social Work, 926 South Crouse Avenue, Syracuse, New York 13210.

Appendix A.

I. Information Sources from Stuart Golann: COORDINATE INDEX REFERENCE GUIDE TO COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH. Behavioral Publications, 1969.

1. Academy of Religion and Mental Health: a library on religious, health, and behavioral sciences.

2. Alabama Department of Public Health: collects and analyzes data on patient characteristics, etc.

3. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations: maintains a library on all aspects of the labor movement, economics, social security, related subjects.

4. American Hospital Association: library on medical care administration.

5. American Institute of Architects: materials on urban planning and related topics.

6. American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup Poll)

7. American Medical Association: library on clinical medicine and medical socioeconomics, etc.

8. American Society of Planning Officials: clearinghouse for information on all aspects of community and regional planning and related topics.

9. Biological Abstracts, Inc.: a comprehensive information service reporting published research in biology broadly defined.

10. California Youth Authority: collects coded information on youthful offenders in jurisdiction area.

11. Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis: library on psychoanalysis and related topics.

12. Community Council of Greater New York: information about demographic characteristics and health and social welfare programs of New York City.

13. Industrial and Labor Relations Library of Cornell University: library on labor and industrial relations broadly conceived.

14. Disaster Research Center of Ohio State University: collection of materials on disasters.

15. Human Engineering Information and Analysis Service of Tufts University: clearinghouse for information about human engineering factors.

16. Human Relations Area Files: information on 250 cultures arranged by categories, housed at 21 member institutions.

17. Interstate Clearinghouse on Mental Health: library on public mental health programs.

18. Joint Health Library: broad areas of health.

Appendix A - Part I (Continued)

19. Mental Health Book Review Index: behavioral science and mental health area.

20. Mental Health Materials Center, Inc.: focused on use of printed materials in the behavior sciences.

21. National Association for Mental Health: materials on mental health and illness since 1908.

22. National Council on the Aging: centralized source for information on sociological, economic and health aspects of aging.

23. National Labor Relations Board: library of government documents on broad aspects of labor.

24. National Recreation Association: information on leisure, recreation and related topics.

25. New York Academy of Medicine: library on history of medicine and related topics.

26. New York City Board of Education, Division of Research and Evaluation: information on pupils and teachers in system.

27. New York Psychoanalytic Institute: library on psychoanalysis.

28. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: demographic data on world population change and growth, etc.

29. Public Administration Service, Joint Reference Library: library on broad areas of public administration.

30. Roper Public Opinion Research Center, Williams College: international sample survey data.

31. Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History, New York Public Library.

32. Social Science Research Center: research, with focus on behavioral studies and programs in community research.

33. U. S. Civil Service Commission: library on personnel administration.

34. U. S. Department of Commerce: census information of vast proportions.

35. Yale Political Data Program: on 200 nations mostly post-WW II.

Appendix A.

II. Information Sources from William Reid: A SOCIAL WORKER'S GUIDE TO ABSTRACTS PUBLICATIONS. Council on Social Work Education, 1968.

1. ABSTRACTS FOR SOCIAL WORKERS: over 200 abstracts per quarterly issue. Supersedes earlier INVENTORY OF RESEARCH volumes in 1965.

2. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY: March issue presents digest of interdisciplinary papers at annual meeting.

3. AN INVENTORY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH IN HEALTH: University of Chicago: brief summaries of ongoing research studies.

4. CHILD DEVELOPMENT ABSTRACTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

5. DIGEST OF NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY: abstract of journal articles.

6. DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS: from 160 cooperating universities, 40 fields.

7. dsh ABSTRACTS (Deafness, Speech, and Hearing): 400 abstracts per quarterly issue.

8. EXCERPTA CRIMINOLOGICA: 300 abstracts per issue six times yearly.

9. EXCERPTA MEDICA: 26 separate sections, 8b Psychiatry, 17 Public Health, Social Medicine, and Hygiene, 19 Rehabilitation, 20 Gerontology and Geriatrics.

10. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS: 350 abstracts per quarterly issue.

11. JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS: over 200 abstracts per quarterly issue.

12. MEDICAL CARE REVIEW: 50 abstracts or excerpts per monthly issue.

13. MENTAL RETARDATION ABSTRACTS: 500 abstracts per quarterly issue.

14. NURSING RESEARCH: about 100 abstracts per quarterly issue.

15. OCCUPATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH NOTES: 60 abstracts per issue, irregularly published.

16. PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS: over 1,000 abstracts per monthly issue.

17. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY ABSTRACTS: 200 abstracts per monthly issue.

18. POVERTY: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES: 700 abstracts annually.

19. REHABILITATION LITERATURE: about 75 abstracts per monthly issue.

20. RESEARCH AND STUDY PROJECTS REPORTED BY FSSA MEMBER AGENCIES: annual summary.

Appendix A - Part II (Continued)

21. RESEARCH RELATING TO CHILDREN: 300-500 entries annually.

22. SMITH COLLEGE STUDIES IN SOCIAL WORK: abstracts of master's theses at Smith during preceding year.

23. SOCIAL SECURITY ABSTRACTS: 40 abstracts per quarterly issue. Also each abstract contains key words categorizing subject matter of document according to classification system used in World Bibliography of Social Security.

24. SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW: abstracts of doctoral dissertations in social work, September issue.

25. SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS: 800-1,000 abstracts per issue eight times a year.

26. ABSTRACTS OF RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELATED FIELDS: 317 federally supported projects between 1957-1964.

27. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CHILDHOOD SCHIZOPHRENIA 1955-1964 (by James Tilton, et al.).

28. BIBLIOGRAPHY ON RELIGION AND MENTAL HEALTH, 1960-1964.

29. BIRTH DEFECTS: SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS: 50 abstracts over period 1954-65.

30. COMMUNITY CARE OF THE MENTALLY ILL--SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY: 200 entries for period 1960-66.

31. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ABSTRACTS: 1,108 abstracts, 1964 issue.

32. DECISION-MAKING: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY SUPPLEMENT, 1958-1963 (by Paul Wasserman and Fred Selander).

33. FAMILY THERAPY--A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY: 125 abstracts, 1966 (?).

34. PSYCHIATRY AND THE FAMILY--AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARTICLES PUBLISHED 1960-1964: 350 entries, 1965 (?).

35. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON DAY CARE SERVICE (by Alice Merriam): 250 entries, 1965.

36. STUDIES IN WELFARE AND HEALTH--ABSTRACTS OF RESEARCH AT THE COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY (of New York). Detailed abstracts of studies since inception, 1941 to 1967.

37. THE MULTI-PROBLEM FAMILY (by Benjamin Schlesinger): 300 entry bibliography.

38. THE RESEARCH COMPENDIUM: master's theses at University of Toronto School of Social Work, from 1942 to 1962.